

*Equal Laws—Equal Rights, and Equal Burdens—The Constitution and its Currency.*

KALIDA, PUTNAM COUNTY, OHIO, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1845.

WHOLE NO. 225.

## LITERARY NOTICES

PROSPECTUS  
FOR PUBLISHING AT WASHINGTON A NEWS-  
PAPER, TO BE CALLED  
**THE UNION.**

**To the Public.**  
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We approach the task before us with a deep sense of the responsibility which we are about to assume, and not without much diffidence of our qualifications. We have some acquaintance indeed, with the duties of an editor of a newspaper, but it was acquired upon other theatres, much more limited and less conspicuous than the metropolitan of our confederated and wide-spread world.

We can scarcely be charged with any *inordinant* vanity in saying that on the success of our institutions depends, in a great degree, the destiny of the oldest countries of Europe. A distant posterity has a deep interest in our fate. The blessings of liberty are essential to the prosperity of the whole human race; and where are they spread out on so large a field of action, or illustrated by so many brilliant examples, as in these United States?

We have only to realize them in our own history and in the happiness of our people to spread the name of liberty over the EASTERN WORLD. We have only to perpetuate these blessings by preser-

ing the sacred UNION of our STATES, there is no  
design of limit to the prosperity which we may  
enjoy by the glories to which we may ascend in  
the scale of nations. We have already wrought  
miracles enough to astonish the foreign tourist  
amid all his prejudices, and to attract the curiosity  
not the admiration, of Europe. We have dis-  
played the benefits of LIBERTY and UNION in a series  
of phenomena which are almost calculated to

surprise ourselves. What can be more remarkable, even in the present day, than the spirit of enterprize and improvement which pervades our State, the schools which they are erecting: the canals which they have executed; the more than 4,000 miles of railway which they have constructed in less than twenty years; the immense bodies of

and which they have redeemed from the wilderness; the towns which they have strewn over the West; the multiplication of our people from three to twenty millions of souls; the augmentation of

"Westward the course of empire takes its way;  
The four first acts already past,  
The fifth shall close the drama with the day:  
Time's noblest action from the dust of days  
This fourth act opens—wherefore pause we here?  
To see the progress of one day's career,  
And how the latest deed may help to show  
How all the earlier ones must turn to woe."

—*The American Review*, Vol. I, No. 1.

It is principally the influence of the free institutions we possess, and which were never dreamed of, more than a hundred years since, by the philosophic author of these beautiful lines, that has brought so many achievements here. Likened

ought so many achievements here. Liberty  
 ceites man to think for him self, to cast off anti-  
 quated prejudices, and to start in a new career of  
 improvement. It opens, besides, in this new  
 country, as it were, a new asylum to the op-  
 pressed of all nations which in despite of the  
 "Native American" prejudices of the day, still  
 continues to invite other people to cultivate on

We live, too, in an extraordinary age. Improvement seems to be the order of the day. Art is obtaining the most brilliant triumphs over Nature. The age is advancing with the impetuosity of a team, to which it is so much indebted for its progress. Commerce is expanding her wings under

"The impulse of a new and stronger principle  
 "There seems indeed, to be no limit to the progress  
 "Of discovery; and it is in the midst of such arduous  
 "Age, and in the metropolis of this great country  
 "That we are about to erect our tent, for the responsible  
 "Purpose of maintaining the true principles of  
 "Our institutions. We almost shrink back from  
 "The enterprise we have undertaken. But we a-  
 "baste bring to the task a spirit that is devoted to  
 "LIBERTY, to UNION and to our COUNTRY; a heart  
 "That is proud of the name of AMERICAN; nothing  
 "Little experience in our business; a zeal that nothing

labor. With these feelings, we came to throw ourselves upon the liberality of our countrymen. We trust that we shall receive, if we deserve their support. If we fail in an enterprise which might almost appal the stoutest spirit, they will at least be liberal enough to ascribe it to the want of power, and not of will—to the head that guides us, and not to the heart that impels us.

Of one thing may we confidently assure the public—we approach the task with the deepest reverence for the true theory of our political institutions. Our consecrated REPUBLIC is making a new and bold experiment in the science of government. When we look to the original form of the Constitution, we are indeed struck with its novelty and how far power can be distributed between two governments, to prevent an excessive con-

The federal government should have adequate powers to maintain the peace and rights of the Union abroad; but at home its office is to assist in

binding the Union together, by the benefits which the showers around it, within certain prescribed limits; leaving the great mass of local matters to the jurisdiction of the States, which can better understand and more promptly regulate them. Keeping this distinction in view, the constitution is marked down the limits of the federal power, and it should be the duty of its authorities religiously to preserve them. Dissolution on the one hand, and consolidation on the other, being the extremes which are to be carefully avoided, the constitution was so framed and the government

ould be so administered, as, whilst the federal government exercises its legitimate functions, it should not sacrilegiously trespass the rights of the States and the rights of the people. The federal government must remember, therefore, ever remember that it has certain limited powers, which are either specified in the constitution itself, or which may be "necessary and proper" for carrying out specified powers.

cannot interpolate any powers by a forced or capricious construction, without producing some opposition from the parties to the compact, or some demonstration from the people.

It would not only give an unlimited power to the federal head, over the local interests of the several parts. Our country covers an extensive empire. It embraces a great variety of climates and soils, occupations and of interests; the obvious danger of too much federal legislation is, of course, that it may effect these different interests in a very unequal degree. Whilst it seeks to administer benefit to one section, it may impose burdens upon another. Nor does it necessarily terminate here. Inequality produces

For ourselves we are prepared to resist them now, and hereafter as vigorously as the editor of his paper has done for more than forty years. With such an opposition we must expect a constant encounter,—and we go to Washington with a determined spirit to resist them—to expose their atrocious principles—to clear away misrepresentations, and to battle the election of their leaders. We shall attempt to discharge this duty, we hope, under a due sense of the dignity of the cause. We shall be willing to cope with our adversaries not in personal abuse, but with fair argument in the open field.

For the purpose of resisting so formidable an opposition, we shall spare no honorable effort to keep our own party united. We hold that this government belongs to the people of the States—that it is their power to give and to take away the highest offices of the republic—and that every man, however distinguished by ability or services should calmly wait until it shall please the people to call him into their service. Such was the course pursued by our party at the last election. Such was the manner in which James K. Polk has been called from his retirement, and such is the example which the people will hereafter imitate. If the present administration shall be crowned with the benefits which every good man wishes, and which every honest patriot will attempt to accomplish. In any event, we will seek to make this moral lesson effective and for this purpose, we go to Washington, to carry out the pledge under which Mr. Polk has been elected, and to keep our party united. We go, of course with a firm deter-

cession. Pledged to no candidate, committed to no clique, prejudiced against no portion of our party, anxious to extend the right hand of fellowship to every section and to every honest republican, we go to our post of duty, not to disturb but to unite—not to offend but to conciliate; yet in every case, to discharge our duty, taking for our best guides the principles of the constitution, and the interests of our country.

Mr. Polk haubtlessly declared his intention to remain in office for four years only. He is no anxious to testify his gratitude to his country for the great honor which she has paid to his pure republic principles, his distinguished integrity and ability, by zealously devoting himself to her service. He is anxious to do all the good which he can accomplish in the course of his administration, and to be a co-operating with him, with inferior means, and in a humbler sphere, in the same patriotic object.

The "UNION" will not, however, be exclusively confined to policies. We shall embrace within our design the great interests and improvements of the State, occasional excursions into

field of literature and science, and, in fine, all such matters as enter into the miscellaneous contents of a new paper, whenever we can find sufficient space to introduce them to our readers. Our position in Washington will enable us to collect information from a correspondence with the enlightened agents of our government abroad, and to report the condition of distant countries, through the accomplished officers of our naval squadrons. We shall not fail to avail ourselves of these and other favorable opportunities to improve our columns, and to inform our readers. We shall launch our bark in a few days, and commit it to the liberal spirit of an enlightened country.

Daily paper by the year, in advance,	\$10 00
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Letters to the proprietors, charged with postage, will not be taken out of the office.

THOMAS RITCHIE, JOHN P. HEISS.  
Washington, April, 1845.

**SOLOMON A FREE TRADER.**—The Hebrews were essentially an agricultural and pastoral people, equally averse to commerce and manufacturing industry. Solomon exerted himself to reform national habits; he established an emporium at Eziongeber to open trading communications with the eastern seas, while his connexions with the Tyrians

nabled him to participate in the commerce of the Mediterranean. It appears that he wished to make textile fabrics one part of his exports by entering into a league with the reigning Pharaoh to receive linen yarn at a stipulated price, or as the words may be rendered, at a fixed duty. This early example of a commercial treaty for regulating tariff of intercourse is curiously illustrated by the recent discoveries in Egyptian

Indigities; we find from them that the Egyptians had very large spinning establishments, such as we should in the present day call factories, so that there was not only enough of yarn left for home consumption in the valley of the Nile, but for exportation. Had Solomon resembled some modern statesmen, he would have protected the spinning industry of Judea by laying a prohibitive tax on the import of foreign yarn, but

**RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.**—From the Reports of the leading Benevolent Societies, whose anniversaries have been recently held in New York, it appears that all of them have very considerably advanced during the past year. The following are the receipts of some of them:—

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Mis-	
sions, .....	\$82,672
Foreign Evangelical Society, .....	18,744
American Tract Society, .....	162,376
American Home Mission Society, .....	121,946

✂ A writer in the Farmer's Cabinet spends his bee-hives by fixing two up-rights on his hives, and boring a hole in each, inserts a wooden pin; by this cross-

**GOT SQUEEZED.**—One of our composers, after quitting work on Saturday evening, washed his hands, and deliberately began putting on his boots. In drawing on one, he

A newly married couple went to house-keeping not long since at Boston, in Poplar street. At breakfast, the next morning, for their entrance, the gentleman said to his lady, "My dear, this is the Poplar street."

Go and kick an ant's nest about, and you will see the little laborious courageous creatures instantly set to work to get it together again; and if you do the same ten

GRAPES.—It is said that when foreign grapes are found to be too tender for growth in this climate, they should be grafted on the native stocks. They are said in this way to

TARIFF WISDOM.—The following paragraph is from the *Express*:—  
 "From the tables, it will be seen, that the remark in relation to the Cotton manufactures is substantially correct, both as to the

These two lines we have italicised. Now note this a singular operation of that most magical document, "the tariff?" It does not exclude "foreign goods to any amount," but "*prevents* a large increase of importation."